

ANTI-OPTION A LAW

The Senate Passed the Bill With a Rush.

VOTE FORTY TO TWENTY-NINE

Several Amendments Were Offered Only to Be Rejected in Turn—How the Senate Voted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Several minor bills were passed by the senate today, and Mr. Dolph was talking on the proposed annexation of the Sandwich Islands when the anti-option bill was taken up.

Mr. Wolcott opposed the bill as not sanctioned by the constitution, as violative of principle and as not calculated to work benefit, but injury, to the people in whose interest it professed to be framed.

He believed that, if the bill became a law, the effect would be to lower the price of agricultural products, and the clamors for its repeal would be far louder than were the demands for its passage. The bill was a lie upon its face. It was far more immoral than the practices aimed at.

Mr. Gray, Delaware, argued on constitutional grounds against the bill and against the George bill for it.

Mr. Higgins, Delaware, made an argument in favor of the bill.

At 3:15 the discussion on the bill was closed and the vote taken. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Vilas to strike out of the George bill the words "option and futures as herein before defined are hereby declared to be obstructions to and restraints upon commerce among the states and with foreign countries, and to be illegal and void." The vote was Yeas 21, Nays 29; so the amendment was defeated.

The next vote was on the George bill, which proposed to declare the business of options and futures obnoxious to, and restraint upon commerce, and to be illegal and void. It was rejected—Yeas 19, Nays 31.

The question was on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Miller moved as an amendment, the insertion of a provision that all silver bullion purchased for the government shall be delivered and payment therefor made on the day of the purchase, or on the next day thereafter. The amendment was rejected without the yeas and nays. Mr. Miller moved another amendment, to insert a section declaring that any person, corporation or company who shall enter into any commission or agreement to fix the price at which grain shall be bought or sold in any market in the United States, or to prevent competition in the sale or purchase of grain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine of \$10,000. He modified it so as to make it apply also to cotton or to other agricultural products. This amendment was rejected—Yeas 23, Nays 11.

Mr. Power of Indiana moved to include silver bullion among the articles to which the bill shall apply. Rejected. Yeas 21, Nays 34.

Mr. Wolcott moved to include petroleum and its products, certificates representing the same, high wines, spirits and whiskeys. Rejected without a division. The bill was then passed. Yeas 40, Nays 29.

The Vote.

The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Blackburn, Callahan, Chandler, Cockrell, Culberson, Dyer, Fairbank, Feltner, Feltner, Gallagher, Gordon, Hale, Harlan, Hawley, Higgins, Hinton, Irvin, Kyle, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrill, Potter, Perkins, Pettigrew, Proctor, Sherman, Shoup, Spaulding, Teller, Turpin, Venable, Watson, Washburn and Wilson—40.

Nays—Messrs. Berry, Blodgett, Butler, Caffery, Cameron, Coke, Daniel, Dawes, Gilman, Gilman, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hill, Hiscok, Hoar, Jones (Arkansas), McPherson, Mills, Palmer, Platt, Pugh, Tamm, Sawyer, Stewart, Vest, Vicks, White and Wolcott—29.

Pauses were announced between Messrs. Carleton and Paddock, Aldrich and Quay, Hale and Allen, Jones (Nebraska) and Saunders, Pasco and Casey, Vance and Warren.

What the Bill Is.

The bill is the one passed by the house of representatives on June 9, 1892, with various amendments thereto. The first section defines the word "options" to mean a contract or agreement for the right or privilege to deliver at a future time, or within a designated period, any of the articles mentioned in section three.

The second section defines "futures" to mean a contract or agreement to sell and deliver at a future time, or within a designated period, any of such articles when the party so contracting is not the owner of such articles or has not agreed for a right to their future possession. The act, however, is not to apply to any contract to supply national, state or municipal governments with any such articles; nor to agree to contract for farmers or planters for future delivery; nor to agreements to pay or deliver a part of the product of the land as compensation for work or labor done or to be done on the same; nor to agreements with farmers or planters to furnish such articles for use or consumption; provided that such contracts or agreements shall not be made or set off for on any bond of trade or exchange.

The third section specifies the articles to which the bill is to apply as cotton, rice, or non-manufactured, hemp, wheat, corn, rye, barley, pork, lard and bacon.

The fourth section imposes special taxes, as follows: Dealers in options of futures at \$1,000 a year license fee, and 5 cents a pound on cotton, hops, pork, lard or bacon, and 20 cents a bushel on wheat.

Sections 5 to 14, relative to the details for enforcing the tax and section 15 provides that the act shall take effect on the 1st day of 1893.

Fourth Memorial Session.

The memorial bill was then taken up. Mr. Sherman of Ohio moved to have the Nicaragua bill taken up so as to make it the first business after the appropriation bill. After some discussion the motion was rejected. The first amendment to the Nicaragua bill, an item of \$30,000 for gun and mortar platforms, having been

read, Mr. Dolph took the floor and continued the speech which he had begun this morning on the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. He yielded the floor temporarily to permit notices to be given of memorial services on Friday, at 2 p. m., for the late Senator Harbison of Virginia and on Saturday, at 4 p. m., for the late Representative Gamble of South Dakota, Ford of Michigan and Stockhouse of South Carolina.

Also by Mr. Platt, that at the conclusion of the routine morning business tomorrow he would ask the senate to take up the Cherokee outlet bill. Mr. Dolph then went on with the reading of his speech. Most of it was devoted to the question of the Nicaragua canal, it having been originally prepared as an argument in favor of the pending bill on that subject. When he closed the consideration of the Nicaragua bill was proceeded with.

No progress, however, was made.

The house bill to amend the act for the construction of a wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at Sioux City, Iowa, was passed and the senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

Some Appropriation Bills.

The senate began business today when the credentials of Mr. Miles, as senator from the house of Texas, were read and a beginning made of the business presented and placed on the calendar. Among the petitions presented and referred was one by Mr. Peffer for pensions to the militia soldiers of Kansas and other states.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee reported back from the committee on epidemic diseases the house quarantine bill, with a substitute, being the bill passed by the senate some weeks ago, with the eighth section omitted. This section made an appropriation of a million dollars, and Mr. Harris' explanation of its omission was that, under the house rule, a bill of amendment containing an appropriation would have to go to a committee, and he wished to have that delay and obstruction avoided. The bill went over until tomorrow at the request of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts offered a resolution authorizing the committee on Indian affairs to sit during the recess, to visit Indian reservations, Indian schools and the Indian territory and to make testimony.

Hawaiian Annexation.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler, requesting the president to enter into negotiations with the representative of the provisional government of Hawaii, was laid before the senate, and Mr. Chandler explained the motives for offering it.

It had occurred to him that it would be wise for congress to initiate action on the subject. American interests were very extensive in the Sandwich Islands, and the property of those islands was largely owned by American citizens. The United States government had never shown any disposition to destroy the native government of Hawaii. But if it should appear that stable, independent government could not be maintained, and that the support of any foreign government should be required, then the sentiment was that the United States would be willing and desirous to annex the islands. He moved the reference of the resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Dolph (Oregon) gave it as his opinion that the time had arrived for a well defined aggressive American policy, and he proceeded to read a long statement of the population, trade and commerce of the Hawaiian islands. Before he had concluded the resolution was laid aside without action.

AWAITING ORDERS.

Two Cruisers Are Ready to Start for Honolulu at Once.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Mare Island this afternoon says that the Ranger and the Adams are now lying in the stream with steam up, both having received orders to start for Honolulu at once. The plan is to keep the fleet fighting for the remaining thirty days, at the end of which time Governor Shortridge will appoint a senator to serve until 1893. The democrats are feeling that the republicans will choose a man who will act with the democrats with such important legislation as the tariff, the admission of new states and the like.

California Wants Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The chamber of commerce at a special meeting this afternoon adopted resolutions favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, urging the California delegation in congress to use their influence in favor of and requesting the government to promptly augment the naval forces of the United States at the Hawaiian islands pending the disturbed conditions prevailing there.

Editors Take It Easy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Sixty members of the Editorial association of the fourth Iowa district are in this city spending their annual pleasure excursion as the guests of the Milwaukee road. This afternoon, under the guidance of Chairman Chase of the local committee, the fair commission, visited the fair grounds and this evening they were tendered a banquet at the Victoria hotel.

Rush Morgan Killed.

MIDDERBORGH, Ky., Jan. 31.—Rush Morgan, one of the most noted outlaws and desperadoes in the mountains, was shot and killed near Hubbard Springs, Va., today. Morgan had a record second to none in this section of feuds and killing. It was his custom to cut a notch on the stock of his Winchester every time he killed, and the count showed seven notches.

Where Did That Money Go?

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 31.—Governor Osborne refuses to recall the resolution made by his predecessor on Governor Flower of New York for Charles E. the husband of Mrs. Nagle, and the young man must come to Cheyenne and face the charges against him. Application had been made for a requisition.

Sho. W. N. Star.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 31.—Betsey G. Sutherland, owner of \$30,000 worth of farm property, has had her marriage relations with M. C. Sutherland of Holland dissolved. He is said to be poor, and the grounds for the divorce are non-support.

Railroad Work.

CANTON, Mich., Jan. 31.—A freight train on the T. A. & N. M. railroad jumped the track at Boon and fell into a ditch. Three men were injured and trains were stopped for several hours.

GROVER IN A SLUMP

Did Whitney Shear Him in Whisky Trust.

THEY ARE ENEMIES NOWADAYS

Politicians Said to Have Been Squeezed in Recent Stock Deals, Cleveland Among the Rest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—An Albany special to the Morning Advertiser says: "A few gentlemen in Albany would like to see William C. Whitney. It is reported that a number of prominent state officers and senators have been badly stuck in the recent drop in whisky. They do not feel very comfortable about it, and claim to have been dumped by Whitney and other insiders. It is believed by them that Whitney unloaded before the drop and saved himself, leaving all of his friends in the lurch. This, after the recent pinching of Tammany men in Manhattan, looks as if the stock manipulators were looking for lambs in the political field, and shearing them, too. The report that Whitney lost \$7,000,000 in the deal has no believers.

It is also currently rumored that Cleveland was caught badly in the whisky deal, and that as a result he and Whitney are entirely out politically. The report that the former close relations of Whitney and Cleveland have been entirely broken is made with considerable show of truth."

Cleveland is silent.

Mr. Cleveland was at his office in the Mills building today, but refused to discuss the matter. Ex-Secretary Whitney is out of town. Among friends of both gentlemen the story is stamped as ridiculous.

Although the yarn about Mr. Cleveland and ex-Secretary Whitney being caught in the whisky slump is as unbecoming as it is untrue, it is no doubt that a number of prominent politicians were victims. Wall street men are talking about five congressmen who are said to have dropped several years' salary by anticipating the expected favorable action of congress on the tax bill. These congressmen and a dozen or more Albany politicians and New York men of prominence are represented as having contributed a big slice of the money that bore the stock until they switched and began to lose it.

As yet no names are mentioned, but two congressmen, one a southerner and the other from a state on the Mississippi, are indicated. As far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned whisky brokers say there is not a word of truth in the statement that he has been caught in the deal for over two years. Then, it is said, he made a president's salary for a year by getting in at the right time on an industrial stock in which Mr. Whitney and Dan Lamont were interested, probably street railways. Mr. Cleveland, it is said, then bought the stock outright at bed-rock figures and let go at the right time.

ENDS AGAINST THE MIDDLE.

North Dakota Populists Have a Very Neat Senatorial Scheme.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 31.—The populists of North Dakota have worked the Casey and Anti-Casey republicans into such a frenzy that they are no longer on speaking terms, have thought themselves of a game that will land the United States senator in their own camp. The legislative session of North Dakota is only for sixty days, and half of that time has already passed. The plan is to keep the republicans fighting for the remaining thirty days, at the end of which time Governor Shortridge will appoint a senator to serve until 1893. The democrats are feeling that the republicans will choose a man who will act with the democrats with such important legislation as the tariff, the admission of new states and the like.

Republicans are not alarmed at the situation. The leaders believe that Senator Casey will see in a few days that he can not be elected and will release those who were in the caucus from longer supporting him. In that event it is the general impression in republican circles that the fifteen anti-casey men will consent to caucus. It is pretty generally believed tonight that the republicans will pick up some new man, like ex-Governor Miller, before the end of the week. The democrats have, in a short time, lost all hope of their prospects as well-hoped, but will make one more attempt to elect Benton.

Mrs. M. M. McCormack, who yesterday received thirty votes for senator, has received about a hundred of telegraphic congratulations, some serious in tone, but most of them of a humorous character. Mrs. McCormack will be elected and be the first woman to sit in the American house of lords. Today's ballot, the thirty-first of the session, resulted: Casey, 29; Benton, 25; Kingman, 9; Walsh, 4; Smith, 4; Roach, 2; Muir, 1; Anderson, 1.

WAS VERY STIFF.

Several Tilts in the House Gave the Busy Congressman a Good Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Dearmond, of Missouri, put a little spice into the proceedings of the house by making an attack upon the civil service law and for some minutes it seemed as though the house would be precipitated into a general discussion of that institution. But the excitement was extinguished as soon as it was seen that for no party service reformer thought the speech demanded a reply. Then a controversy as to the democracy of Belton of Tennessee and Mr. Rand of Missouri entertained the house for a while.

The third incident of the day was based upon the river and harbor features of the sundry civil bill, which Mr. Butler of Iowa contended did not properly belong to that measure. This contention Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana antagonized, and some Packerian expressions were indulged in. No final action was taken.

Expected a Circus.

Rumor Said That Montana's Legislature Would Go for Clark.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 31.—Upon the rumor that there would be a big break

to Clark today there was a crush in the galleries at the opening of the joint session. When the name of Bercher, populist, was reached on the list he cast his vote for Clark, the first name. This excited the Dixon men, they began moving nervously about the hall urging their men to stick. When the name of Gibson, democrat, was reached he changed to Dixon, amid much applause. This evening vote matters, and there were no further changes to the end of the list. Three members were absent. The result was Sanders 31, Clark 25, Dixon 12. It is understood pressure is being brought from Washington upon Marcus Daly and Congressman Dixon to get the latter to withdraw from the race.

MINNESOTA HAS A FORTY MILE WIND AND SNOW.

TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL.

The Cold is Intense, and it is Feared That Many Persons Have Already Perished.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 31.—The storm that struck this city early today only lacked weather to be a genuine blizzard. Although the snow fall here was light and the weather mild, there was severe weather and heavy falls of snow in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Wisconsin and Iowa. For five days snow has been falling in the territory contiguous to Seattle, Wash., and there is over seventeen inches of snow on the ground.

At Mount Vernon, Wash., one above zero is reported, the coldest ever known there. In Iowa the trains are greatly delayed, and in some instances are unable to run with any regularity. Stockers reported suffering at the cold points in the Northwest. The mail trains from Chicago to Minneapolis were delayed some hours this morning, as were trains from the West.

All reports from along the Canadian Pacific line are missing on account of a furious storm in that part of the country. At Helena the mercury registers forty-seven below, with a wind velocity of forty-one miles per hour. At Banbury the mercury fell to sixteen below, with the wind blowing thirty-six miles per hour. The combination makes severe weather.

At Elendale, N. D., the wind is blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Severe alarms of frost and danger to human lives and of stock on the prairies. The storm in Minnesota and the Dakotas is the worst experienced in five years. Snow averages about three feet deep on a level, and in some places it has drifted to a height of fifteen feet.

At Alexandria, Minn., Jan. 31.—The first blizzard of the winter has been raging here since daylight this morning. The wind at times blew forty miles an hour and there was so much snow in the air that it was impossible to see across the street. Traffic on the roads cannot face it. Drifts have been piled up to a height of thirty feet. The wind at times blew forty miles an hour and there was so much snow in the air that it was impossible to see across the street. Traffic on the roads cannot face it. Drifts have been piled up to a height of thirty feet.

GRANITE FALLS, Minn., Jan. 31.—Snow has been falling here in sheets for nearly thirteen hours, and the wind is blowing with such velocity that the streets cannot be traveled. Drifts have been piled up to a height of thirty feet. The wind at times blew forty miles an hour and there was so much snow in the air that it was impossible to see across the street. Traffic on the roads cannot face it. Drifts have been piled up to a height of thirty feet.

Two men were killed and a third injured by a falling tree. The accident resulted from a car jumping the track and hitting against another car. The injured man was brought home, but died at 9 o'clock last night. Balthoff is the last of three brothers, all of whom were killed at the same place and in the same manner.

Burglars Captured.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 31.—Burglars entered the store of Mrs. Lancaster at Delray early this morning, stealing a large quantity of tobacco. About 3 o'clock Officers Kerwin and Nolan saw two men in a street carrying a big bundle. The officers gave chase, and the pursued dropped their plunder and ran, but were finally overtaken and captured. They gave their names as William Phillips, alias Bennett, and Thomas Edwards, alias Stafford.

Kicking on Game Laws.

CHEBOYAN, Mich., Jan. 31.—Many people in northern Michigan are disgusted with the operation of the present game laws, and strong pressure has been brought upon the present legislature to effect some radical changes. It is asserted that the laws as they stand were the result of lobbying by fancy hunters, who fixed things so that no one can touch fish or game except at those seasons of the year when they are ready to enjoy them.

With Her Baby.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 31.—The news of a sudden death at Sebeka has just reached this place. Mrs. William Baird became ill on a long journey, and died at the residence of her physician, and her husband, returning found his wife dead with her child in her arms. The cause of her death is not known, but no inquest has been held.

Rough on the Preacher.

STOCKBURNING, Mich., Jan. 31.—Cordeia B. Babcock wants a divorce from her husband, the Rev. Thomas F. Babcock. The case is now being tried in the circuit court. Mr. Babcock charges cruelty and non-support. Her husband is a Baptist minister who formerly preached at Diamondville, but is now a resident of Stockburning.

Says He Was Drunk.

GRANDIN, Mich., Jan. 31.—Adalose Graveline, who shot Otis Ferguson on Christmas eve, during a drunken fight, and was brought back to this city Saturday from Marquette, Mich., whether he had fled, seems to be rather pleased with the attention he has attracted. He says he was drunk when he shot Ferguson.

Diphtheria's Scourge.

RAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 31.—Diphtheria is making progress with giant strides in this city, and creates much alarm among all classes. At present there are seventy-eight cases under treatment and more coming. The peculiar feature of the disease is that it attacks more grown people than children.

Cheap Gas for Students.

ASH ARRON, Mich., Jan. 31.—Last week the Ash Arron Fuel Gas company was organized with \$100,000 capital. They propose to furnish gas at a price not exceeding 25 cents per 1,000. Frederick Schum is vice-president, W. F. Harrison was president and L. Gruner secretary and treasurer.

After Wreckage.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 31.—The executive committee of the Michigan Sunday School association has decided to hold a district Sunday school convention here during March. An effort will be made to have Postmaster General Wainwright attend.

IT IS A BLIZZARD

Minnesota Has a Forty Mile Wind and Snow.

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When in the Perky.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Nothing has yet been heard of the missing steamer City of Pekin. The Pacific Mail company sent out this morning the tug Fearless on a searching expedition.

She will make a four days run in the direction in which the missing steamer would be, in the hope of picking her up. Capt. Dan Haskell of the Fearless is one of the luckiest men at sea. He picked up the Volant when there was nothing but a couple of feet of keel above the water to show where she was.

ADJUTANT DING.

The Ex-Secretary of War Passing Away at Salem.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Ex-Secretary of War Endicott is critically ill at his home at Salem. He is suffering from a complication of diseases, and after a consultation late this afternoon his son was informed that the end is near. It is stated that the symptoms of pneumonia have developed.

Serious Charge Against Little Jake.

SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 31.—Jacob Seligman has been arrested at the instance of Mary Trombly, a pretty child just turned 16, who charged him with being the father of her infant daughter, born last August. Seligman, through his attorneys, the Hon. George W. Weadock and R. B. McKnight, waived examination before Justice Stimpert and was bound over to the circuit court for trial, Michael Jeffers going on his bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance. Jake says that he has already settled the matter several times and the affair is nothing more nor less than black-mail.

Negro Harpies at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 31.—The poor authorities have transferred the female portion of Lana Pool's family, which consists of three girls, from their fifth street to the poorhouse. Their condition became known Saturday when food was taken to them for their Sunday's supply. Other colored people swooped down on their resort and devoured the entire layout, one little girl being entirely robbed of her share. The oldest girl threatened to commit suicide, but a bath brought her to her reason.

He Courts Investigation.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 31.—Captain Taylor, the Fort Harker soldier, who is soon to be court-martialed for capturing a woman of alleged questionable character, hails his trial with delight. He admits that his wife was his servant before marriage